

The Bucks Gazette.

VOL. IX.

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NO. 17.

TEMPERANCE TOPICS.

EDITOR GAZETTE.—You take occasion in your leader of 17th ult., to speak slightly of the influence exerted upon the result of the late election by "the only organized body of Temperance men and women in the county, the Taxpayers' Association."

It is sufficient reply to this to say that the Temperance men found it necessary, in order to break down that influence in advance of the election, to make use of the most unqualified and preposterous falsehood with regard to them. You very graciously condescend to tell them that they chose a wrong method to gain their ends and point out to them what would be the proper course for temperance men, with Republican principles, to pursue.

It always has been a favorite pastime with office-seeking politicians, and those who claim to be the managers of the great political parties for the division of spoils, to dictate to those who were working for some moral end or measure of public reform, just how they should do it. But their valuable counsel has just as often been disregarded, and the perverse and timid reformers have gone along in their own impracticable way, and persistently accomplished their ends, and it looks as if the temperance people were not going to learn anything from past experience, but were going right along to do the same thing over again, and the Republicans are beginning to ask themselves, "What are we going to do about it?" Invite them to work within the party. Very well; they would be very glad to work within the party, but the moment they mention the question in any form, the party immediately tells them to hush; that it is not a question now, we have something on hand of greater importance; we must keep the party in power, and you will lose us some votes. Yes, Mr. Editor, we will agree that the greatest alarm was expressed in the last Presidential campaign lest the temperance column in the GAZETTE should lose the party these votes in the county, and the most urgent appeal was made that the said column might be omitted till after election.

No, Sir, the Republican party does not want the temperance people to work within its lines. It does not want them to work at all. It has ceased to be a party of principles, and has degenerated into a party of spoils, and its first, highest and only purpose is to continue in power. It is true, that some men of higher and better aims are still working with it, but that will be of short continuance unless it changes its front.

In the recent fall elections the party has in several States placed itself squarely on record as a party of whiskey. In North Carolina a Democratic Legislature adopted a prohibition amendment to the State Constitution, and when it was submitted to the people, the chairman of the Republican Executive Committee issued the following circular, appealing to the ignorant blacks not to vote away their liberties, the circular afterward being endorsed by a vote of the committee in session. The chairman and one other member of the committee being Federal office holders easily led the people to believe that the party required the amendment defeated:

"DEAR SIR, The Republican party, through its State Executive Committee, takes ground against what is known as the prohibition movement in this State, because of the legislation it contains against citizen rights and in favor of rank and class."

"As a party we cannot stand with fold arms and see the liberties of the people subverted and one class of citizens preferred above another. The paid emissaries of financial error and political trickery combined are about to be sent abroad in the State, to help fasten upon our people this dangerous enactment of a Democratic Legislature, this wolf in sheep's clothing, 'Prohibition.' We must meet these emissaries with the overwhelming arguments that can be used against this strike at liberty and progress."

"If you feel disposed to assist the party in this effort, send your contribution to me at Raleigh at once."

"J. MOTT, Chairman Republican Executive Com."

In Ohio the Republicans elected a governor pledged to the whiskey interest, and endorsed by the Brewers' Association.

In Wisconsin they nominated and elected as Governor, Gov. Rusk, who, when in Congress, set up all night with Gov. Foster, of Ohio, to help pass what is known as the "Two Spigot-Hole Bill," for which he received the thanks of the Beer Congress.

During the campaign the State Executive Committee issued a manifesto, stating that the prohibition question did not enter into the party politics, and that if a majority of the people were in favor of prohibition, they would be opposed to it, as it would encroach upon the rights of the minority. Their candidate also published a letter proclaiming his disapproval of prohibition, and a Mr. Arnold, of that State, published a statement that he had promised him he would not sign prohibition bills, if elected. Similar positions have been assumed by the party in other localities, the record of which I have not at hand, but these are sufficient to satisfy the most credulous that the temperance movement can expect nothing at the hands of the Republican party, and the sooner they realize it the better.

The conflict between prohibition and whiskey is just as irrepressible as was that between freedom and slavery, and the result is just as certain.

By one the Democratic party received a blow from which it has never recovered, and the Whig party, trying to straddle the issue, not only fell to the ground, but was buried beyond the possibility of resurrection. In the other, if the Republican party continues its pitiful efforts to straddle, its fate is just as inevitable as was that of the Whig party.

THE SOURCE OF PARISIAN FASHIONS.—That Paris supplies the world with fashions is a familiar fact, but of the few who invent or originate the really new styles in the various departments of dress and adornment little is known. I learned, however, from a reliable source that a lady, with remarkable faculty, is now being called, an artistic development in this direction, devises a large proportion of the really new and attractive styles of hats, which are manufactured in Paris and first given to the world by the Parisian milliners. The most interesting features of the case is the fact that the lady in question is a native-born American. She receives about \$7000 a year for her "works of art" in the direction of hats, and is adopted readily in America—more readily than if she were recognized as a home product. It is so nice, you know, to have a hat from Paris!

(Correspondence Bucks County Gazette.)

NEW YORK LETTER.

NEW YORK, NOV. 26, 1881.

EDITOR GAZETTE.—Thanksgiving day passed off quietly. It was dark and threatening in the morning, but partially cleared up in the afternoon, but at no time was the day bright and beautiful. But this did not deter seekers for out-door sports from enjoying such pleasure as presented itself. Admirers of athletics found much to interest them in the foot ball game at the Polo Grounds, where Yale and Princeton contested for the championship. It was the last game of the season, and fully 10,000 persons were in attendance, despite the chilling winds and the forbidding looking sky. The grand stand was densely packed, and reserved seats sold for \$3 each, after two o'clock. A large number of four-in-hand coaches were on the grounds, and these were decked with flags of blue and flags of orange and black, while gallant students and pretty girls overspread the tops. It was an animated scene, and the stars twinkled in the heavens before the game, which resulted in a draw, was finished. And writing of sport, on which more or less money changes hands, recall the fact that Theodore Walton, proprietor of one of our best hotels, who for several months has been in England, returned home on Sunday, nearly half a million dollars richer than when he went away. Mr. Walton's sport of all kinds, and he has a peculiar fondness for betting his money "on the bob tail nag." He is a thorough American in his methods of business, and the dash and energy he displayed among the Britons, was too much for the sons of John Bull, who seem to have lost their heads and their cash every time they came in contact with the plucky American. Mr. Walton brings back \$465,000 of the Englishman's money, of which \$375,000 were won on three races of the celebrated American horse Fox-hall.

Columbia College, of this city, has been enriched by the death of Stephen Whitney Phoenix, a rich young bachelor, who has left it \$500,000 in cash and a valuable library. Mr. Phoenix was a young man who was born as the saying goes, "with a silver spoon in his mouth." He was the grandson of the late Stephen Whitney, who, amassing a fortune in the grocery trade, judiciously invested it in real estate, which at the time of his death was worth over \$10,000,000. His late son, Stephen Whitney was frugal in his habits, almost to penuriousness, but his heirs did not seem to inherit his economy with his wealth, and since his death they have lived up to their income, and enjoyed all the good things of this world to the full extent.

The member of the Stock Exchange are somewhat exercised over the proposed new Exchange, which such solid financiers as Cyrus W. Field, E. D. Morgan, W. H. Vanderbilt, and many other substantial men, have under consideration. The old Exchange is a corporation, solid in finance and automatic in its ways, and it has had many opponents in its day, all of which so far, have gone down after a few months struggle against the inevitable. But this new venture has many millionaires behind it, whose personal interest in any enterprise is a guarantee that it will be carried to a successful issue; if money will avail. As a result of the contemplated opposition, the value of seats in the old Exchange has declined. Within the past two years they have sold as high as \$35,000 each, but to-day they can be bought for considerably less, and the present price serves to show the instability of this class of property; still, when we consider that only a few years ago a membership, which is now worth between \$20,000 and \$30,000, could be bought for from \$5,000 to \$7,000, this investment has not been a bad one for those who purchased at these figures, and some of the old members got in at a very much lower price. The Produce Exchange already has begun the erection of a magnificent building, which will rival in completeness and dimensions anything in this city when finished, and ten years hence, if no great catastrophe occurs, the price of membership of that corporation will have increased almost immeasurably, and we base our calculation to-day on an eight hundred per cent increase in value in the last seven years. America is the storehouse of the world. The resources of our country are incalculable. New York is the great port of entry and supply, and therefore the Produce Exchange must be a great and potent auxiliary of our wealth, in disseminating the crops and provisions which our agriculturists produce.

LAURENS.

TORTURE IN CHINA.—The practice of torture is extensively indulged in by the courts of China, and a Hong Kong paper reports that it gives rise to frightful abuses. A memorial recently published in the official *Peking Gazette* states what is called "the slow process of obtaining evidence" to be as follows: A queue of twisted men is sound tightly round the prisoner's forehead, and he is made to kneel upon chains, being kept in this position throughout the examination, which lasts six or seven hours, as a rule, the questioner being utterly indifferent to the pain the prisoner undergoes. A case is cited in which a youth of twenty has been held for eight months on a tramped up charge of debt. During this time he has been frequently examined, with a view to make him admit the liability, and, in addition to the "slow process" above described, he has been severely tortured no less than thirty times. He has frequently fainted under his sufferings, and his life is now despaired of. The censor who brings this case to the imperial notice does not ask that the torturers be punished, but only that the court guilty of the extreme cruelty be "forbidden to use forms of torture not recognized by law."

SEEDS AT ATLANTA.

As our readers are already aware, the famous Seed House of David Landreth & Sons, has a large and varied exhibit of its products at the Atlanta Cotton Exposition. *The Atlanta Constitution* of the 22nd ult., speaks in such high terms of this exhibit, and of the enterprise of the firm, that we take pleasure in reproducing its words in the columns of the GAZETTE. It is as follows:

Our reporter was impressed yesterday with a display, not of cotton, or machinery for its production or manufacture, but an agricultural show of another class, and in which every one is certainly interested. He refers to seeds—seeds for the farm and garden, the conservatory and window—everything from the cereals of ordinary culture to the rarest seeds at equally rare prices; wheat at twenty dollars a bushel, potatoes at sixty dollars a bushel, cauliflower seed two dollars an ounce, clover seed at sixty dollars an ounce. Oh, no! we didn't buy any—we leave that for our state agricultural commissioner, and will expect to receive some at the expense of the dear public. We must say, however, that these very rare seeds are the exceptions, many old varieties being nearly if not quite as good and at prices to suit the means of everyone. Figs do not grow on thistles, neither does cereals or vegetables from pot seeds. Such being the case we must recognize as public benefactors all who by selection and breeding develop improved types of agricultural staples, and in this connection your reporter so far departs from his usual course as to individualize the display which yesterday struck his fancy as something entirely unique at this exposition, and expressing of the results of a century's labor and experience in one direction.

David Landreth & Sons are the only seedsmen who have favored our southern exposition with their support and right handsomely have they done it. Considering that ours is entirely an agricultural community it seems singular that others in their line should not have recognized the opportunity. Landreth's exhibit occupies the greater part of the horticultural building, which was erected especially to accommodate them, and it is without question the most complete and costly exhibit of seeds ever made in this country, and a valuable endorsement of the exposition and recognition of our agricultural future. The space occupied is 38 feet by 22 feet, 11 inches, and upon this is erected the most artistic and complete set of cases and tables in the entire exposition. The back of the space supports a partition or wall in gothic style to which is affixed permanent tables. On the tables are a long list of objects too numerous to mention, the most striking being an array of casts of vegetables done in plaster and colored true to nature—representations so accurate in size, form, and color, as to deceive even the most experienced eye. Those best acquainted with vegetable life, in advance of the tables are three upright cases triangular at each end of the space flanking an immense centerpiece of rare beauty—octagonal in form, constructed of black walnut and ebony ten feet in diameter, twenty-two feet high, surmounted by a shaft of wheat, always typical of agriculture. This case is filled with one hundred and sixty-eight glass vases of distinct vegetable seeds, all grown upon the farms of the exhibitors. Over the exhibit are suspended banners bearing the enthusiastic and notices of the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Wisconsin and Virginia in each of which the exhibitors own and cultivate seed farms.

It is impossible to enter here further into details, suffice it to say, this display has cost the exhibitors the sum of five thousand dollars. Founded in 1784—only two years to run to celebrate a centennial of establishment, the oldest firm in their line in America and the oldest in any business in Philadelphia—a proud record of square dealing and practical business administration. In their exhibition circular they publish an extract from a well known Virginia paper as follows: "When we write this note we cannot but think how long business relations have existed between our two houses. Our business was commenced in 1702, and during that entire period our seed department has been supplied with Landreth's seeds." No exhibition in the exposition can present a similar statement of two firms in pleasant intercourse for eighty years.

The Messrs. Landreth certainly stand at the head of their business, and deservedly so, for their seeds are all grown from pedigree, stock, bred under close observation of the natural laws of vegetable physiology, and cultivated under scientific principles as applied to the treatment of soils and use of fertilizers.

As to the origin of "Dixie," the *Springfield Republican* says:—"Dan Kinnett, the minstrel, said that he wrote the song 'Dixie' as a 'walk-around' for Bryan's company in New York in 1859. One Saturday night Bryant asked him to make something that could be used after a rehearsal, as it must go on Monday night, and during Sunday he wrote the song. The catchwords, 'I wish I was in Dixie,' were taken from an expression common among the circus men when cold weather caught them in the North, the word 'Dixie' being applied to the South in a slangy manner. The song was popular almost in an instant, and Emmett sold the right to use it to other companies and finally disposed of the copyright, but his total receipts from it were less than \$800. At the breaking out of the war the South appropriated the air, and for a time it was not heard at the North. But Emmett says that after Lee's surrender Lincoln asked a band to play it at Washington, saying, 'If we have captured the rebel commander, let us have captured the rebel tune as well.' It was not long after this, however, that it became popular again."

DANGEROUS SHEEP AND BULLS.—A correspondent writes: "I noticed an account a few weeks ago of a buck sheep killing a child by butting, and frequently see accounts of bulls injuring persons with their horns. Such accidents may be easily prevented. Some time ago I had a buck that became very troublesome in this way. I conceived the idea that if he could not see ahead he would not harm any one. So I put a piece of leather large enough to extend about two inches each side his eyes and a little below his eyes, and fastened it there by straps around his neck and below the under jaw. I rendered him perfectly harmless. I also fixed an ugly bull in the same way, and he could not see to do any harm."

TRADING IN THE ARCTIC REGIONS.

We went ashore on Diamond Island and greatly enjoyed a stroll through the streets and houses of the curious Esquimaux village here. It is built on the high, rugged side of the island, where the slope is almost cliff-like in steepness and rockiness. The winter houses are wood-lined burrows under ground, entered by a tunnel, and warm and snug like the nest of a field-mouse beneath a sod, though terribly thick and pungent as to the air contained in them. The summer houses are square skin boxes above ground and set on long stilts. Neither the houses nor the other goods the least like ours or huts of any kind, but those made of skin are the queerest human nests conceivable. They are simply light, square frames made of drift-logs gathered on the beach and covered with walrus hide that has been carefully dressed, and stretched tightly on the frame, like the head of a drum. The skin is of a yellow color and quite translucent, so that one feels when in it as if inside a huge blown bladder, the light shining in through the skin by the top and all around the sides and front. The entire establishment is window, open for the roof, which is also the ceiling, and one for each of the four sides, without cross sash bars to mar the brave simplicity of it all. Most of the inhabitants, of whom there are perhaps about 100, had just returned from a long voyage in their canoes to Cape Prince of Wales, Kotzebue sound, and other points on the American coast, for the purpose of trade, bringing back ivory and furs to sell to the Tchukchis of Siberia, who in turn will carry these articles by a roundabout way nearly 1,000 miles to the Russian trading post, where they will trade back the Diamond merchants, through whose hands they will pass to the Cape Prince of Wales natives, and from these to several others of the inland river, down the Colville to Point Barrow, and eastward as far as the mouth of the Mackenzie river. The Diamond merchants are true middlemen of commerce between Northeastern Asia and America. The extent of the dealings of these people, usually regarded as the savages, is truly surprising. And that they keep warm and make a living on this bleak, fog-smothered, storm-beaten rock, and have time to trade, and feed, and train children, and give them a good Esquimaux education, teach them to shoot the bow, throw the bird-spear and make them, teach them to make and use those marvelous kayaks, kill seals, bears, walrus, hunt the whale, capture the different kinds of fishes, manufacture different sorts of leather, dress skins and make them into clothing, build those strange houses, teach them to carry on trade, make fire by rubbing two pieces of wood together—that they can do all this, and still have time to be sociable, dance, sing, gossip, and discuss ghosts, spirits and all the nerve-shaking marvels of the Shaman world, when a goodly number of them are and capable a people these island Esquimaux are.—*Letter to San Francisco Bulletin.*

POPE OF THE MINNESOTA CYCLOPE.—The following letter was written from a place three and one half miles northeast of Fort Ridgely, by Herbert A. Gates, one of the Minneapolis and St. Louis surveying corps, to the St. Paul Pioneer Press: "On Friday, the day of the storm, we were surveying a preliminary branch running a westerly course from the main line when a heavy rain fell, and the black clouds approached. We started for camp, and were within about three miles of it when the cloud in the center turned green and purple; lightning flashed and heavy thunder rolled. About a mile from camp the heavens looked like an immense cloud of dust. We got in just in time to unhitch the horses from the wagon when the storm struck us. We were scattered in a short time in all directions. Henry Wales was thrown against a tree and had his left side smashed in. The wind hurled me through the tent as it fell. I tried to hop on my hands but in vain, and my trousers about four rods against my torso, and this time I stuck, while the air was filled with sticks and iron flying in every direction. One of Finley's boys was about sixty rods north of us with a large herd of cattle. He was carried into the air and cast to the ground lifeless. When found the only article of dress he had on was his shirt collar. His father's house was entirely destroyed. A mile southeast of us lived a family named Oliver. The father, mother and four children were killed, and the other child fatally injured. The heavy silks of a bride were scattered about four or five rods into the ground from four or six feet. Ducks, prairie chickens, and all kinds of birds were found skinned as for a pot-pie. Our outfit was totally destroyed; the tents level, the transit, flags, grips and clothing are all gone. The wind tore the harness off the horses into shreds. One of the most valuable horses was killed and another badly crippled."

BRIGANDAGE IN BOSNIA.—Despite the presence of Austrian troops, brigandage is reported to be increasing in Bosnia. On the 16th of last month, indeed, a regular pitched battle took place in the neighborhood of Priboj between a band of brigands and a party of gendarmes and soldiers. According to the account of a report printed in the Vienna *New Free Press*, information was received that a large band of brigands, under a notorious leader, Tomo Bjelic, was assembled near Han Sibosica; and accordingly a concentric advance of all the gendarmes in the neighborhood was arranged, detachments of infantry being also sent to reinforce the gendarmes. On the 16th one of these parties came upon the brigands in a thick wood, and immediately a lively exchange of musketry fire was begun. A gendarme fell dead, a second was mortally wounded, and a soldier was badly hit. Apparently, however, the work soon became too hot for the brigands, for, throwing down their rifles, they fled, leaving behind three of their number dead, nine Winchester repeating rifles, and a large quantity of ammunition. Four of the flying brigands were captured by the gendarmes, but the remainder, succeeded in making their escape, and are believed to have crossed the Serbian frontier. The four prisoners were tried by court-martial at Priboj on the 17th and shot on the same day.—*St. James Gazette.*

A young lady at Mills Seminary who recently sent us a poem entitled "Mur-murings from the Outer Utterances," is informed that any pecuniary assistance she can send to the widow of the man to whom we gave it to read, will be gratefully received by that lady.—*San Francisco Post.*

MRS. LINCOLN IN WANT.

SICK AND UNABLE TO OBTAIN MUCH-NEEDED ATTENTION.

Mrs. Abraham Lincoln, the widow of this city for nearly two months, submitting to medical treatment at the hands of Dr. Lewis A. Sayre. She has been suffering for the past two years, and during the entire time has scarcely been able to walk without assistance. It is said that she has needed the means to secure the proper attention of nurses, and the \$3,000 pension granted her by Congress is utterly inadequate to supply her wants in her present condition. Cyrus W. Field has been applied to take an interest in her in her case, and he announced that he was actively exerting his influence to secure the passage of a bill through Congress to increase the amount of her pension to a figure which will render the remaining years of her life as comfortable as her sickly condition will permit. A *Times* reporter had a long conversation with Dr. Sayre recently in regard to the condition and actual needs of Mrs. Lincoln. The Doctor was very indignant at the reports which have been circulated to the effect that his patient is insane. "She is no more insane than you or I are," he said, "and if you could talk with her an hour you would agree with me. The poor woman has had trouble enough to drive many a strong man crazy, but she has borne up under the strain nobly, and these misrepresentations are unworthy the men who make them. I have known Mrs. Lincoln since she was a little girl, and I understand her and her situation thoroughly. If it were not for her illness, which may very possibly prove incurable, even with the best and most constant of attendance, I believe that she would get along on the paltry \$3,000 which Congress has thrown to her, and the world would never know from her lips that the widow of the man who did more for his country than any other man in this century was poor and in want. As it is she is absolutely driven to ask aid from somebody, and I believe that Congress is the proper place to apply. The wife of Abraham Lincoln should not want for proper care during her sickness. The country owes it to its own honor, as well as to the memory of the dead, to provide liberally for her in this emergency. I am glad that Mr. Field has taken the matter in hand. He is energetic and persevering, and backed up by the noblest and the most enlightened sentiment of the nation. I believe that he will succeed in awakening Congress to a proper sense of its duty to this suffering lady."

"What is the nature of Mrs. Lincoln's complaint?" asked the reporter.

"In December, 1879, Mrs. Lincoln was in Pau, France. On the day when she received the injury which resulted in her prostration, she was expecting a visit from some distinguished persons whom she had known when residing at the White House, and she naturally wanted her rooms in her boarding house in which she was stopping to look as nicely as possible. She noticed a picture over the mantelpiece which did not hang in the straight, and as she was examining it, and living without servants, she undertook to fix it herself. Being rather heavy and not over graceful in her movements on the ladder, it broke under her, and she fell on the middle of her back across the edge of a sofa. That fall was the cause of all her subsequent trouble, and she has never been a well woman since. She was confined to her bed for some time, afflicted with inflammation of the spinal chord and a partial loss of power in the lower extremities. After remaining in bed for some time, she was able to get up and to travel, and started for some place on the Continent, the name of which I cannot recall. She only got as far as Nice when she was prostrated again, and again was confined to her bed. When she was able to move about again she started at once for New York to see me. This was about a year ago. On reaching here she took rooms at the Charendon Hotel, and placed herself in my charge. The period for active treatment of the disease had then passed, and all that I could do was to try and keep her strong and to travel, and started for some place on the Continent, the name of which I cannot recall. She only got as far as Nice when she was prostrated again, and again was confined to her bed. When she was able to move about again she started at once for New York to see me. This was about a year ago. On reaching here she took rooms at the Charendon Hotel, and placed herself in my charge. 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abolition of slavery. It is conceded that there are more temperance men inside of the Republican party than there are out of it. We do not anticipate that it will be disputed that the Republican party, and the elements which are now contained within it, have done more for the cause of temperance than any other party in this country. And taking these statements for granted, until they are disputed, we call attention to the communication on our first page, asserting that the Republican party has ceased to be a party of principle, and has degenerated into a party of spoils. The text of the communication is founded upon some editorial remarks contained in the GAZETTE on the 17th ult., at which time we called attention to the fact that when the temperance people of this county went into an election with a separate organization, their influence was scarcely felt, and we offered what we thought, and still think, a little good advice, viz. that the work for the cause should be done inside the party lines, instead of being attempted outside of its influence, and forcing the antagonism of many men who advocate the principle of legal prohibition.

The work to be done to-day is great, and the workers comparatively few. We fear it is true that the great mass of humanity are indifferent concerning the success of the prohibition movement. Other objects and other aims engross the attention of the people. They are apt to consider that their duty has been performed when they attend a temperance lecture and contribute their mite to pay the expenses of the lecturer. Such people would prefer to vote for temperance men, if temperance men are placed on the ticket of the political party to which they belong, otherwise they would object most decidedly. Party strife and party ties keep them within the organization to which they belong. They will not break ranks at the command of an outsider. This is evidenced in the fact that, although a political organization in the course of years may so change its tenets that they are diametrically opposed to those before advocated, a large proportion of its members still cling to the name and machinery of the party, and vote its ticket simply because they have always been accustomed to do so.

It is useless to ask such men to desert party affiliations. That experiment has been tried time and again. The small number of votes polled by the temperance party in Pennsylvania at the recent election, shows the futility of such a plan. The meagre vote obtained by the temperance candidate for Governor in Ohio, reveals the reluctance of citizens to vote for candidates outside of the two great political organizations. It has always been the case, and, judging from what has been, always will be.

How then can the cause of temperance be best advanced? Certainly not by arraying itself against that party to which it is indebted for the temperance legislation already upon the statute books.

Before proceeding to examine in detail the attacks on the Republican party by our correspondent, we would state that the temperance cause needs all the co-operation it can get. If it can hold Republican co-operation, it should not cast it aside. If it can obtain Democratic support, it should joyfully clasp hands with that party. If it can get the support of the churches, Presbyterian, Methodist, Episcopal, or Catholic, it should heartily accept it. The temperance cause should know neither creed nor party. It should reject no influence which can give strength to its strength, and hold fast to every power which can add to its own. It should grapple with hooks of steel every organization it can reach, so that when the decisive battle is fought the victory will be won.

The true method, therefore, according to our idea, is earnest work in awakening an interest in existing parties, by creating a popular sentiment which will compel action. Without a positive public sentiment in favor of temperance, nothing can be accomplished, and the formation of a distinct political organization in advance of that sentiment, has resulted disastrously, and always will result in a pitiful failure. The only effect this plan has produced has been to estrange the majority of those who would otherwise cheerfully give aid to the good work, and this is only the natural result of such action. Violent antagonism does not make warm friends, and threats to destroy do not induce close companionship.

Our correspondent cites the conflict between freedom and slavery, and says that the conflict between prohibition and whiskey is just as irrefragable. This we readily concede. But what did the original Abolitionists do? They devoted their time and their energy to the manufacture of public sentiment in behalf of human freedom. Their labors, when conducted with that view, were of great value. When the project of breaking away from existing political organizations and forming a new party was mooted, it was antagonized by the best and greatest minds in the Abolition ranks. The old Liberty party did not have the united support of Abolitionists. The far-sighted men among them foresaw that it would retard rather than accelerate the day of freedom for the enslaved negro. They appreciated the value of working with the parties as they then existed, and were not willing to throw away the advantages they could obtain from them. That grand old man, who lived to see the labor of his life brought to a triumphant ending, who was the father of the Abolition movement in this country, who was mobbed by the solid and respectable men of Boston, and found refuge in its jail, as the only place where his life was safe, always deprecated the forming of a political party having for its object the constitutional

abolition of slavery. It is conceded that there are more temperance men inside of the Republican party than there are out of it. We do not anticipate that it will be disputed that the Republican party, and the elements which are now contained within it, have done more for the cause of temperance than any other party in this country. And taking these statements for granted, until they are disputed, we call attention to the communication on our first page, asserting that the Republican party has ceased to be a party of principle, and has degenerated into a party of spoils. The text of the communication is founded upon some editorial remarks contained in the GAZETTE on the 17th ult., at which time we called attention to the fact that when the temperance people of this county went into an election with a separate organization, their influence was scarcely felt, and we offered what we thought, and still think, a little good advice, viz. that the work for the cause should be done inside the party lines, instead of being attempted outside of its influence, and forcing the antagonism of many men who advocate the principle of legal prohibition.

Above is outlined a general plan of temperance agitation applicable to all parties and sects. But since our critic arraigns the Republican party in particular we have a few words to say which will show that we do not agree with his strictures. First the statement is made that it looks as if the temperance men were not going to learn from past experience, but like the old Liberty party wreck themselves by independent political action. This is proven incorrect by the fact that temperance men are continually changing their methods. A one time it is the Washingtonian movement; then the Prohibition movement; then the Murphy revival and next the local option agitation that is urged as the infallible remedy against intemperance. And now, having learned the futility of antagonizing its own friends by separate political action; the temperance workers all over the country, encouraged by the result in Kansas, which was brought about by working within party lines, are striving to get the temperance vote of all parties united upon a prohibitory amendment to the constitutions of the various States.

Second—It is charged that the Republican party does not want the temperance people to work with in its lines. Suppose this is true. Is that any reason why temperance people should refrain from agitating the question within the party? Let them talk and agitate and work in the party whether they are wanted or not and the time will come when they not only will be wanted but will be invited to co-operate with the party.

Third—The assertion is made that the Republican party has ceased to be a party of principles. Will our correspondent state when? Was it before the last Presidential campaign? If so how can the interest that was manifested in the question at issue in that campaign be accounted for—the tariff issue for instance, which was considered so vital by business men all over the land. If since the Presidential contest the party has deteriorated into a party of spoils where is the evidence of this rapid degeneration? Political parties do not usually become utterly degenerate in so short a time as has intimated since the Presidential election. The elections in North Carolina, Ohio and Wisconsin are cited as illustrations of Republican degeneracy. We admit that the Republican party in North Carolina placed itself in an awkward position upon the temperance question. But North Carolina or any other Southern State is not representative of the sentiment of the party in the North. In Ohio and Wisconsin there was doubtless cause for dissatisfaction among the temperance voters but we maintain that it was because of their inaction long before the acts which they complain of occurred, and because they neglected to exercise proper vigilance in organizing their forces in the preliminary local elections, when delegates were chosen to the State Conventions, or to select candidates for the Legislature. There can be no better examples of the result of independent action by the temperance element than in those two States.

It has placed itself outside the organization in which by patient and thoughtful work, beginning down at the bottom of the ladder, the primaries, where all politicians begin to work for any measure they have at heart, it could have eventually achieved success.

This State presents a striking illustration of the effect of going outside party lines in the attempt to secure the success of the temperance reform. No special temperance legislation of any importance has passed the Legislature since the campaign when an independent candidate was put up for Governor, particularly in opposition to the dominant party. If these men had remained in the party, protested against being ignored, and continued earnestly laboring in behalf of Temperance, there is little doubt that there would have been no failure at the last session of the Legislature to pass the prohibitory amendment to the constitution of the State.

At the National Tariff Convention at New York, all possible subjects relating to the tariff were fully discussed. Before its final adjournment last night a series of resolutions which were of considerable length were adopted. The points are: That the policy of protection to home industry has killed our country with an intelligent, contented, and prosperous people; that protection is claimed in the interest of American workmen; that Congress be asked to pass a law authorizing the appointment of a commission, with power to investigate fully the cost of labor, manner of living and efficiency of the laborers in this country and elsewhere, and the inter relations, conditions, and needs of our industries, and that, pending this investigation, disturbing and destructive assaults upon protective duties or special industries shall not be permitted; that the recent practice of overturn-

ing protective duties and bringing the system of tariff legislation into confusion, by means of Treasury decisions in customs cases, is a cancer eating into the vitals of our industries, to a number of which it has already proved fatal; that the condition of our shipping industry engaged in the foreign trade presents an argument against what is termed free trade as unworkable as can be made; that the cry for free ships does not come from Americans who want to buy ships; that this Convention urge upon Congress the importance of taking, immediately, such wise legislative action as this great national interest demands to bring it again to that position which is due to our nation on the sea, and that the stamp tax on bank checks, proprietary articles, and matches be abolished.

—The American Book Exchange of New York, which made a specialty of publishing books and selling them at prices much below publishers, usual rates, has made an assignment.

—The trial of Guttau continues. The prisoner was on the witness stand yesterday and gave his testimony. He claims to have been inspired by the Diety to do the shooting. Considering that the defense relies solely upon the insanity of the prisoner, his testimony outside of matter which bears upon that point is of no value.

—Milton P. Peirce, Assistant United States Fish Commissioner, has established, at 607 Arch street, a station for the distribution of the government carp in eastern Pennsylvania and southern New Jersey. He states that the annual distribution is now being made, and that his "regular days" at the station are Wednesday and Saturday. The government assumes the expenses to, but not from Philadelphia.

[Atchinson Champion.]

NO REMEDY.

An Indiana newspaper, thus writes: Mr. Geo. F. Holder, of Terre Haute, Ind., says that he had suffered very much with rheumatism and used many remedies without benefit. He found the desired relief in St. Jacobs Oil.

Chas. Payne Hinkle, Jersey City Heights, N. J., reports that his son, a lad of twelve years, was completely cured of a terrible case of Eczema by the Catarrh Remedy. From his head to his feet was one mass of scales.

Cardinal Poison.

Catarrh poisons the mucous membrane, poisons the blood and vital fluids, poisons the lungs, liver and kidneys. From a simple cold to the rotting, sloughing and death of the senses of smell, taste and hearing, St. Jacobs' Radical Cure for Catarrh is supreme. Complete treatment \$1.

ON THIRTY DAYS' TRIAL.—We will send Dr. Ayer's Celebrated Electro-Voltaic Belt and other Electric Appliances on trial for

